

# Campus Mirror

Published During the College Year by the Students of Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia

VOL. XIV

FEBRUARY 15, 1938

No. 5

## The New System For Registering

Along with the many other things that are new and exciting around the campus is to be mentioned the Registration Day of January 30. On that day, there was a joint college and university registration in the University Library, and Morehouse, Spelman, and Atlanta University assembled to witness something new in their registration. After the usual preliminaries, the students went upstairs into the reference room to behold a more systematic arrangement for registering than had been seen on our campuses. There was no running up and down steps, nor rushing in and out of buildings to find some one who was supposed to be somebody else. No, none of that was possible because there were marked sections for every department, and each teacher in the departments was in a specific place with a name above in unmistakably plain letters.

Yes, it was something new and something better—registration in a systematic and more convenient way. But a number of us did get snuffles and wet feet on that rainy morning before we got inside to take advantage of this new convenience.

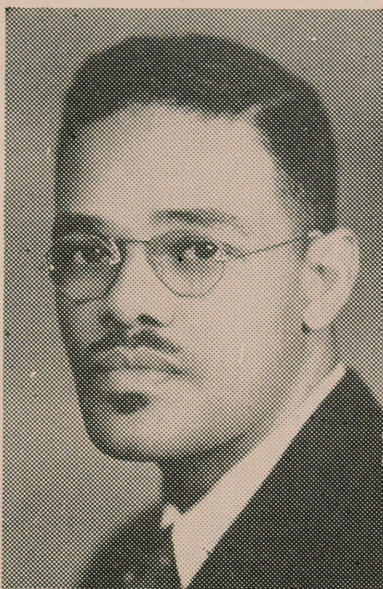
## Atlanta Audience Hears Josephine Harreld

Franzetta Williams, '39

Patrons, friends, and enthusiasts turned out en masse to hear Josephine Harreld, young Spelman graduate and daughter of the head of our music department, in a fine piano recital Friday evening, February 11, in Sisters Chapel. Miss Harreld's charming manner was enhanced by her beautiful gown of pink having a bodice of spangled crepe and a wide flared skirt of silk net. Her hair was arranged in a bun, low on the neck encircled by a band of rhinestones, and she wore silver sandals. Three lovely bouquets of American Beauty roses, which were presented to her in the middle of the program, added to the beauty of the picture already created.

The program consisted of some of the best pianistic literature from the classical school to the present day composers, including the works of Bach, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, Brahms, Debussy, Ravel, Lobos, and Still. It was indeed gratifying to hear the young artist render modernistic and contemporary selections; for the opportunity to hear the works of the recognized masters is ever

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PRESIDENT RUFUS E. CLEMENT

## An Interview With President Clement

On February 10, representatives of the CAMPUS MIRROR staff, because the paper had thus far had no direct expression from Dr. Rufus Clement, the new president of Atlanta University, sought and were granted an interview with him. At exactly one minute after the appointed hour the group was ushered into his office. There was no red tape or ado about the matter; the group had an appointment and the President received them and started the conversation, leaving no need for their prepared questions.

The first thing that impressed the members of the group was the genuineness with which Dr. Clement greeted them and discussed student interests. There was a spirit in his greeting which put the group at their ease and made them realize that the man before them was definitely awake to student problems. He interestingly told the group of his great faith in the University system of Negro institutions in Atlanta, and, although the system is young, he said there are many evidences that it will develop into one of the greatest centers for Negro education in the country. He cited the advantages of exchange teachers, giving students many more choices of subjects and of contacts, and of the large number and the excellence of cultural entertainments made possible for all students belonging to the system. Because all of the institu-

tions which are a part of the system are reaping such marked benefits, they are being bound closer to the system and are thereby giving greater strength to the whole.

When asked whether he believed the housing project had helped to clear the slums, he replied, "Yes, it has definitely helped to clear the slums. In the first place, those slum areas which were wiped out to make a site for the housing project have been put out of existence. Next, those people who moved into the project left numbers of houses vacant which forced their owners to reduce the rents to such a point that many people of the lowest economic strata were able to move from their dilapidated houses, leaving them useless, into better houses vacated and for the same rent they had paid for the tumble down."

At about this point in the interview the siren of a fire engine was heard, and to the surprise of the group, Dr. Clement excused himself and walked concernedly to a window; he returned in a few moments with "That's not on the campus, is it? I'm always anxious when I hear the fire engine until I know it has not stopped near the schools." The group looked at each other with surprise and after leaving the office commented on the incident, "There's nothing connected with the institutions but that he is vitally interested in it."

The students came away wondering whether interviews are usually so pleasant and stimulating—wondering if they might learn how to succeed in doing the interviewing instead of being the ones pleasantly interviewed.

## China-Japanese Debate

Frankie Smith, '38

To a large audience on January 19, 1938, in Sisters Chapel, was presented one of the most illuminating and unusual debates in the history of Atlanta University. Its unusualness was due to the fact that its participants were "friendly enemies" each defending his own native country—countries which are at present warring in the far East. The subject of the debate was *Japan versus China*, and its proponents, Dr. Yutaka Minakuchi, one of the foremost representatives of the Christian Japanese and the only Japanese pastor of an American congregation in this country, and Dr. No Yong Park of Manchuria, author, lecturer, and prize-winning student on

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## THE CAMPUS MIRROR

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## Editorial

We often glance at modern youth with disgust and many times we throw up our hands in despair declaring that his ideas and opinions are beyond our scope of knowledge. Someone has rightly stated the question: "What now, Little Man?" Since Phillip Brooks has said, "The world moves forward upon the feet of little children" and since the realization has advanced, there remains a direct correlation between the advancement of science and that of youth to keep him "in step" (and not the goose step) with the changing age.

Despite this change, there are a few things that fundamentally remain the same. For example, youth still likes to play with things that go fast, whether wagon, horse, buggy, bicycle, automobile, or air plane—the degree of speed depending upon the era. Little Johnny now complains of a stomach ache after eating too many sweets while his brother of yesteryear had the same ailment after eating green apples from Farmer Brown's orchard. There is no room for an orchard in our present-day set-up of housing since the government has constructed equipped play-courts for each block and a large community court and recreational center for the entertainment and feeling of security for both the child and his parents.

The urge to go swimming is a prevalent urge to modern youth, but there is no need to slip away to the "old swimming hole" for an invigorating dip, since many of the larger cities have included municipal bathing facilities in their recreational budgets. These bath houses boast of competent Red Cross life guards and staffs who also enforce and suggest various sanitary procedures—to see that the amount of chlorine for

the water is adequate, to see that individuals take showers before and after entering the pool, to see that soap and towels are distributed, to give lessons in swimming as well as in first aid. Is this the result of modern youths' demands, or is it a demand of the elders to develop a worthy use of leisure time in youth, or an effort to diminish delinquency which later leads to crime?

The question of education has been a controversial one for some time, and we are just on the verge of seeing the universal school year put into effect in each state, particularly here in the South, so as to give all youths equal opportunities. While the aims of education remain practically the same; (1) to direct the child in the four fundamentals—reading adaptation, writing, number concepts, and language, both written and oral; (2) to develop physical health in respect to the body; (3) to develop sociable individuals; (4) to give the child respect for learning as well as acquaint him with a well selected body of knowledge; and, (5) to develop the worthy use of leisure time—still there have been some definite changes.

Education now is following new techniques and approaches to transform teaching from the old static subject matter to one concerning living human experiences which are motivated by principles of dynamic education and social growth. The modern youth is, consequently, challenging the future of the so-called progressive education, that he is the subject for at present, and he is mindful of the one weakness—that is the little knowledge instructors have regarding conditions and laws of continuity which govern the development of one's mental power.

Society has always given education a unique position, for, just as in yesteryears, the school is called upon to solve many social problems. The World War had to show America that her citizens were physically unfit to defend the democracy, and the schools then began to teach hygiene and physical education more extensively. At present, modern youth is a bitter opposer of war and as a result peace movements were organized in various cities. New York, at least, has again turned to the school in an effort to insure peace, and a group of teachers, representing the peace committee of the High School Teachers Association, advocate that education for peace be made a mandatory part of the curriculum throughout the state, to be taught from the elementary grades through college.

Modern youth is very anxious to inform his elders that he does not expect too much support from them by their making his duties too obvious, because there is still a desire for adventure and creativeness within him.

## Spelman Senior Honored

Dovey Johnson, '38

Eloise Usher, Spelman College senior of the class of 1938, who in 1934 won the Elks Oratorical contest in the Southern district and was awarded the usual college scholarship, has been asked to speak at the National Convention of the Elks Lodge in Baltimore, Maryland, August 22, 1938. The subject assigned for the occasion is, "Inequalities in the Southern Educational Set-up."

The oratorical contest in which she competed in 1934 is one of many such which have been sponsored by Negro Elks for the past eleven years, and every year some young person who has been successful in winning one of these scholarships and has completed his college work is asked to speak at the National Convention. Eloise Usher is the second such person from the Southern district to be given this honor. Her scholarship record has been high and in her Junior year she achieved distinction in the drama. At this time she was given the Jerome Award offered yearly for the most noteworthy artistic creation by a student in Spelman College; this she was given for her exceptional interpretation of the part of Mary Tudor in the drama, "Mary Tudor." Spelman play-goers especially enjoyed the acting of Eloise Usher.

## Atlanta Audience Hears

### Josephine Harreld

(Continued from Page 1)

present, while the opportunity to hear and recognize the present trend of serious music is limited.

"Le Gibet," from *Gaspard de la Nuit*, by Ravel, "La Polichinelle" by Hector Villa Lobos, and "Summerland" from *Three Visions* by William Grant Still, the Negro composer, offered interesting contrast to the program and also an opportunity for the performer to show her versatility in interpreting all types of pianistic literature.

Her style was that of a sincere, modest artist, with deep reverence for the music under performance. Her playing was intelligent, expressive, and technically secure.

The interested efforts of the Atlanta Spelman Club under whose auspices Miss Harreld was presented bear testimony of Spelman's pride in this young alumna who, while she is bringing laurels to herself, is also bringing new laurels to her alma mater.

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## Story of William Jefferson White

Following his work in the secret schools during the years before slavery was abolished, as referred to in the last article, Mr. White went further and helped establish the first school in Augusta, Georgia.

Early in 1867 Mr. Richard C. Coulter, a former student of the National Baptist Theological Institute of Washington, D. C., turned over to Mr. White a letter from a Dr. Turney, President of the institution, authorizing the establishment of a school. A correspondence between Dr. Turney and Mr. White began. Mr. White says in part, "I talked the matter over with the people and they entered heartily into the proposition. . . . I began at once to enroll names. . . . We enrolled . . . men . . . no women. A majority of the men were older than myself. Thirty-seven names were enrolled about the middle of February, 1867."

Dr. Turney was not able to send a teacher at once and Mr. White was sent a commission to teach the school himself, but, though he did not care to do that, he held the pupils together until he was able to obtain a teacher. Then he was appointed by the Freedman's Bureau to establish schools for the Negro people throughout the state of Georgia. He was thoroughly encouraged in his work with the interest and help of the people of the town. Among those who did much toward helping the early educational attempts was the mother of Mrs. Jane Hope Lyons, the Dean of Spelman College at the present time.

It is from this beginning that what is now known as Morehouse College has grown. It was moved to Atlanta several years after its founding and its transference to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Mr. White was also a pioneer in newspaper work. His efforts in this field culminated in the first newspaper by Negroes to continue publication in the South. In June, 1880, in the meeting of the National Baptist Convention of Georgia, a resolution was passed that the Baptists have a paper of their own. Although it was also resolved that the committee would be appointed to get together and consider the beginning of the paper immediately, all of the nine men appointed did not seem to be sufficiently interested to start it. Among the committee were Father Quarles for whom one of the buildings on Morehouse College campus was later named, and Reverend C. H. Lyons, the grandfather of Miss Lottie Lyons, a graduate of Spelman College. Mortgaging his home for the necessary equipment, Mr. White started work. At first he had to employ some white labor as there were scarcely any colored men that knew the printing



## Bidding Farewell to an Old Friend

Many things pass unnoticed until we know that they will soon be gone. That is, unless our attention is called to them. Some time ago we were reminded that we were receiving the last view of "the barn" and Friday, February 4, reporters, photographers, teachers, and students gathered near the old power-plant site to get a last glimpse of the old smokestack that had served so long as a faithful friend, and servant. The waiting was long, but the event attracted and held a crowd. Many realized that they were experiencing a privilege that students in the future can only know through others. The smokestack, like the barn, was a part of campus history that was thought of lightly or not at all until we discovered that it would soon be gone; then we gathered around to pay "last respects." And one day in the future when we are showing friends about the campus and approach one of the most modern equipped gymnasiums in the country, we shall be proud of the fact that a memory still lurks of men digging at the base of the smokestack with a cable around the huge stack, of a truck going forward with the cable attached to it, of a giant's quiver, of flying bricks, of a great fall—a thud, and then *dust*. Nothing more except a mass of ruins—that will be all, but we shall wipe a tear before moving on to the next building.

business, but just as soon as possible he replaced these white men with colored help. Once when the paper was likely to be late, Mr. White met one of the former white printers and asked him whether he would come and help him in the pinch. The latter said that he would, but would not work with the present colored help. Mr. White refused to have him under these conditions, of course, and on getting back to the shop he told the story of his encounter to his colored workers. They determined to get the paper out on time and worked steadily for forty-eight hours and did so.

The paper was read by a great many people. It went to the isolated parts of the country and was, for a long time,

## "Double Door"

Maudlyn Stokes '38

On January 14 and 15, the University Players offered "Double Door," by Elizabeth McFadden, as their second presentation of the season, under the direction of Mr. John M. Ross. This drama of the selfishness embodied in one woman was enthusiastically received by the audiences on both nights.

As Victoria Van Brett, Eloise Usher gave another brilliant performance, her interpretation of the spinster who thought of herself first and foremost and of others when they could help her in attaining her ends, immediately impressed the audience as that of a cold and calculating person. The desire to possess Rip Van Brett and the family pearls, when thwarted, led to a mental collapse as the curtain fell on the last act. Somehow, despite the fact that she had attempted murder, a surge of pity was felt for this old woman who was finally left alone—alone with her pearls.

We take off our hats to Leroy Haynes for his outstanding characterization of Rip Van Brett, who was all "brown" without will-power. It proved most refreshing and inspiring to see how the love and confidence of Ann Van Brett, played by Kathryn Johnson, gave to him the courage to get away from the inhuman control of Victoria.

Particularly refreshing, adding humor to a situation that might have seemed to be too tense, was the portrayal of Avery, by Mexico Hembree. She, as Housekeeper a la mode, was truly convincing.

Praise also goes to Dora Mosely as Caroline Van Brett, the spinster sister, who had given her life to Victoria Van Brett, not because she wished to do so, but because of the terror of being locked within the vault as punishment for disobedience.

On the whole, "Double Door" was splendid and was greatly enjoyed. The weak points in the play were skillfully covered and propped up by the cooperation of all members of the cast.

the only medium of contact between these people and the outside world. It is the second oldest Negro newspaper in the United States that is still in existence. Reverend D. D. Crawford of Atlanta is now the editor. At the time of Mr. White's death it had missed only two issues, one when the office was under water and one when it had been burned.

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## Outstanding Campus Visitors

In keeping with the observance of National Social Hygiene Day in Atlanta, Wednesday, February 2, Spelman College welcomed to her campus Dr. Maurice A. Bigelow, chairman of the executive committee of the American Social Hygiene Association. Dr. Bigelow's Wednesday morning address was given in Howe Hall and the subject was *The Study of Human Heredity and Eugenics*. Slides were shown in connection with his references to heredity which showed the sincere work of the scientists such as W. E. Castle, Bernstein, Mohr, and Phillips. Pictures of lower animals were first presented and then those of human beings showing similarities in inheritance. Suggestions were given along with the slides which proved to be advice for the improvement of offspring in the future by regarding certain tendencies of heredity.

On the following morning, Dr. Bigelow spoke in Sisters Chapel on the subject of *Education for Marriage and Family Life*. In this address, he cited the routine in the life of married couples, named the tendencies of normal human beings toward comradeship and mating, and stressed the need for education of human beings to make them fit for family life. Some terms that all took note of as he used them were "affection or love," "instinct," "adjustment, and sex" and they noted the fine slants of significance he gave to each in human relations and in cultivating normal, happy people.

Mr. Harrison Brown, a British journalist and traveler, was presented in an all University Assembly in Howe Memorial Hall, February 3. He used as his subject *Successes and Failures of the Fascist Bloc*. In this address, Mr. Brown told of the effect of the fascists, how and why fascism has come into existence, and grown, and gave a prediction for the future of fascism. During the discussion, the main duty of the League of Nations and the outcome of the League's functioning was stated. Brief discussion was given to Germany and Hitler, Japan, Italy, and Spain. Mr. Brown stated that the democratic countries had a chance to make these fascist countries cooperative but failed to accept the chance. They, at the same time, made the countries "sick" and the illness developed into fascism. He compared the fate of each nation who had been raped by an aggressing nation as a neighbor whose house is burning and added that these things are happening—"houses are burning"—and the nations are crying that if we do nothing about the plights of these the same fate will be ours, in other democratic nations.

## China-Japanese Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

international relations; both ably upheld the policies of their respective nations.

Dr. Minakuchi, the first speaker for the evening, stated that he was conscious of the fact that he represented the unpopular side of the question and that the unpopularity of his country had been intensified by the Panay incident of recent date, an incident which he deeply regretted. He continued by refuting the belief that Japan is the sole offender in the Sino-Japanese conflict and he pleaded with the audience not to be too hasty in jumping to conclusions concerning this conflict, but instead to use discretion in selecting its data. Dr. Minakuchi most vehemently denied the oft stated fact that Japan was in China for territorial gains.

For the purpose of elucidating the real facts behind the far Eastern conflict, Dr. Minakuchi gave a brief historical background of the relations between China and Japan and followed with some of the immediate causes of the present conflict. China, he declared, is the creator of the enmity between the two nations, because she (China) refused to admit that her sovereign rights could be upheld only by national strength and that real national strength lay in the path of reform. It is the belief of the Japanese defender, Dr. Minakuchi, that the enmity between Japan and China will eventually disappear, when China consents to enter into the path of reform which Japan has been pursuing for the past seventy-five years.

The Chinese speaker, Dr. Park, whose wit and humor have won for him the name of the "Oriental Mark Twain," declared at the commencement of his argument that the Japanese were famous for their ability to manufacture excuses and as an example he cited the Panay incident in which Japan contended that the Panay was mistaken for a Chinese ship. He stated further that the billions of dollars spent by Japan for battle ships could be disposed of in a much more useful way and that if Japan were wise she would remain at home and spend her energies and monies for the purpose of civilizing her own people. Dr. Park, with characteristic witicism commented, if the Chinese war lords are a menace to China then Japanese war lords are a menace to the whole world. Refuting a statement by Dr. Minakuchi, Dr. Park affirmed emphatically the belief that it is the intention of Japan to divide China, because Japan knows she would not have a chance against a united China. According to the speaker, peace will never exist in the Far East until the Japanese people overthrow the militarists who are the enemies of mankind and who are the real cause of the trouble.

In answer to a statement made by his opponent that it is the purpose of the Japanese to save the Chinese from the communists, Dr. Park declared that the Japanese are driving China into an alliance with Russia.

America could help to win the war and to lead these nations of China and Japan from the horrors of war into the assurance of peace, if she would use more of her own cotton, for as long as the Americans continue to buy silks from Japan, just so long will the war last in the Far East, declared Dr. Park.

During the question-period, which lasted nearly an hour after the arguments were concluded, one member of the audience made the inquiry whether or not China and Japan could ever come to some agreement. Dr. Minakuchi answered that Japan and China might eventually get together on an economic and cultural basis, but that it was essential that a way be found not by force, but by peaceful methods. In answer to the same question, Dr. Park's contention was that as soon as the Japanese militarists cease to slaughter the Chinese, there might be peace and cooperation between the two nations. Each speaker placed the blame on his opponent as being the aggressor in the present conflict.

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## Dr. Rollin H. Walker, at Spelman

Dr. Rollin H. Walker, Professor of Bible at Ohio Wesleyan University for 35 years and one of the outstanding Christian leaders of America whose services are always in demand at youth conferences, was first introduced to Spelman students at Assembly hour on February 10, in Howe Hall.

His theme was taken from the 12th Chapter of Romans. He repeated the chapter as he needed it with no Bible at hand. Consecration, he stated, belongs to any one at any time who has the courage to believe and trust in God. The doctrine of paganism says on the one hand that the individual hires God to serve him at his bidding, but in Christianity one has only to accept the goodness of God.

Heathen customs are not confined to heathen countries, for certain individuals in a group set their own wild precedent which is meekly duplicated by others. In addition, whenever "the church marries the world" in one generation, she is sure to be a widow without visible means of support in the next generation.

Christianity carries with it a certain joyfulness and hilarity and is not to be conceived of as sad or funereal. One should give oneself wholly to God holding nothing back in order to realize the sheer joy of Christianity. Conceit is one major reason for one's failing to find this joy.

Through humility, one should realize his limitations and his need for others, and consequently expand intellectually as well as spiritually by listening to and giving ear to others whether they appear to be bores, or illiterates, or the kind of persons we would delight to know.

Following this delightful introductory message, Spelman students heard Dr. Walker's message of joy at Prayer Meeting Thursday night, a number having had conferences with him Thursday afternoon. He spoke at Morehouse chapel Friday morning, returned to Clark University for chapel and for student conferences the remainder of the day, thus closing his service there in Religious Emphasis Week. He was on Spelman Campus Saturday and Sunday, meeting in his gracious, cordial way teachers, staff, and students.

At Spelman Sunday School, students asked questions and Dr. Walker was the one being examined. The nature of these questions indicated that Spelman students appreciated the opportunity to learn from a past master in student problems. The legibility of their hand writing even received compliment, as one of Dr. Walker's frank courtesies.

His sermon at Vespers Sunday afternoon was one not to be forgotten for the

clear rich, ringing message it brought concerning The Rich Young Ruler. There are other riches than money, houses, and lands; and if one has these and does not make them serve him and his fellows in relieving suffering, in aiding the eager strugglers who need some of their burdens lightened a little while they build for rich outflowing, Christ-like lives, then he surely misses the opportunity that the young ruler missed. All the opportunities for good that we use, make us "rich young rulers" of some happy realm.

The entire college community feels it has been greatly honored and benefited by this opportunity to know Dr. Walker's wholesome and sound philosophies of Christianity and life.

## Doings of the D.R.C.

Doris Lanier Davenport, '41

The D.R.C.'s had another birthday party January 15, 1938, in the Fireside Dining Room in which the guests honored by birthdays were Mrs. Hannah Reddick, Ethel Brown, Vernice Byne, Alyce Graves, Jeanetta Martin, Johnny Ruth Pulliam, Ruth Redmond, Iola Thompson, Eva Vance, and Beverly Washington.

In addition to ice cream, cakes, candy and nuts there was a lovely birthday cake with candles by President Read for this group of birthday celebrants, and Mrs. Reddick had the assigned task of cutting the cake into some 50 pieces. Among the invited guests were all the housemothers on the campus and students from all the halls.

Remarks were given by President Read, Dean Lyons, Mrs. Reddick and by the president of the club, Vernice Chenault. The pleasant event was closed by the guests singing "Fair Spelman."

## Love and A Dime

The prevailing theme of the mid-year party on February 5th in Morgan Hall was "Love and a Dime."

Beautifully gowned Spelmanites and handsomely groomed students of Morehouse spent a delightful evening of dancing.

Among the notables present was "Dan Cupid" who did his utmost to see that every one present had a lovely time. He was successful in some instances and less fortunate in others.

During intermission fifteen minutes of spicy entertainment was given. A tap dance by Tommie Vickers and Jimmie Solomon, a toe-dance by Doris Davenport, and a trio composed of Ruth Hutchins, Franzetta Williams, and Alice Wilson singing "Love and a Dime."

Since it was given at such an opportune time and was enjoyed so immensely one wonders why it couldn't have lasted forever, and if not, why it couldn't be repeated oftener.

## Dramatic Artist In Recital

Marie Joe Browne, gifted young dramatic artist who has become well known in the East to radio audiences and to many others who have heard her in recitals in the Little Theatre of Brooklyn, New York, the New England Conservatory of Music and to a number of schools and colleges in the South, including Hampton Institute and Shaw University, was presented to a capacity audience at Spelman College in Howe Memorial Hall on Tuesday morning, February 1, 1938.

Of rare ability and charming personality, Miss Browne entertained the audience with a program ranging from the lightest of comedy to the more sober themes using the devices of pantomime, monologues, and dramatic readings. Her selections were chosen particularly from the poems of Negro authors, which she interpreted with unusual power and beauty. Miss Browne's interpretation of the comedy sketches were as successful as her interpretation of the deeper and more tragic emotions. She found it quite easy to hold her audience and carry it with her into all of the moods of her character delineations.

A few of the most interesting interpretations were:

### Comedy Sketches:

- Sailing on the Queen Mary
- The Current Events Club
- Sadie at the Movies

### Poems:

- Go Down, Death—James Weldon Johnson
- O Black and Unknown Bards—James Weldon Johnson
- A Speech from "The Black Christ"—Countee Cullen
- Mother to Son—Langston Hughes

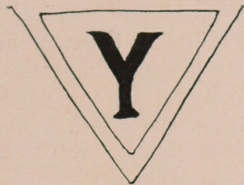
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## At The Sign Of The Blue



Ollie Franklin, '40

The address given by Mrs. L. B. Townes to the members of the Y.W.C.A. in their regular meeting on Sunday night, February 6, concerning marriage and careers for women proved to be very beneficial and instructive to the group present.

Such questions were brought to one's attention as: should a woman marry and continue to seek a career, or should she resign herself to her household duties as wife and mother? Should a woman give up marriage altogether for a career? Can a woman marry and have a home and a career at the same time, successfully?

Mrs. Townes began with a bit of history: When the Pilgrims came over on the Mayflower to New England, they found no cities, but only trees, land, and barren spaces. Later, slaves were brought over, the institution of which caused household duties to be lightened on the part of the housewife in the South but not in the North and West. The lady of the house found that she had more leisure than she had before slavery and something had to be done during that leisure time. As a result, sewing clubs were organized; women began to ride in carriages and they didn't even have to open the door of the carriages.

At the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and with the freeing of the slaves, the women of the South had to bring about a readjustment to things they had not had to do in generations; free labor was gone; wages were low; wealthy people could not keep servants; large plantations decreased in number and in means with which to keep them up; attention turned toward the invention of machinery. Women were getting more and more education and freedom.

When the World War broke out 50 years later, much of the world's manpower was taken and women began more than ever to seek a career. While the men were abroad the women were left to work in mills, factories, offices and on farms. In doing so, they learned that they could make money themselves and could cope with men; they then became reluctant about going back to the homes; they felt that the country needed them because it had lost men.

With the coming of the machine age, every woman had a desire to work; the

age for marrying advanced in years from 18 and 19 to 24 and 25; women learned to drive their own automobiles, to do professional work, to become business women and thereby be independent. Very few young men seemed to be financially ready to marry and the women, after marriage, often worked to cover the financial gap. If two people feel that they are fond enough of each other, they should decide whether or not the wife shall stay at home with her children or follow a career for two years or more. If she gives up her career for her children she should stick to her agreement. Economic pressure may become so great that she may not be able to stay at home—whether or not she should work in this situation should also be decided upon before marriage.

Women are now more prepared and trained and desire to go out and get what they know they are capable of making. In reality, one is putting her training into use in the home, but she doesn't feel that she is.

Generally, a girl should give herself two years after finishing college to decide whether or not she wishes to pursue a career, or to strive for a beautiful, happy home, a companion, and lovely children. The two may run along together as long as there are no children, but when there are children, the mother should give up her career and give most of her time to her children. If there are no children and the two are working, they may pool their money—in any case, this problem should be discussed and decided upon beforehand.

## What is it Thou Hast In Thy Hand?

Alice Clement, '41

"What is it thou hast in thy hand?" was the subject of the talk given by Mrs. Cora Jordan White, Tuesday, February 8, in Spelman College Chapel. It was evident that most of the students did not know, for all listened quietly and attentively while Mrs. White related to them the possibilities of their own lives.

The story of Moses and the burning bush was used as a text for the speech. As Mrs. White developed her thought, she told us how many of us were egoists, so much so, that we may often lead ourselves and some of our friends to ruin. Much of her thought was centered around the youth movement. When, she believes, the "youth movement" centers around the minimizing of moral, social, and political standards, it is entirely wrong. Mrs. White made a direct appeal to us as Negro students to accept the challenges that are ours as a minority group and to go to the limit to make a place for ourselves and future generation on the American scene.

What is it thou hast in thy hand? Schools, churches, social institutions. Throw them down and they will become deadly enemies that will warp your minds, close your hearts and destroy your being. Pick them up and they will serve you, your race and your country for the glory of God and the building of humanity.

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